The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY A. H. HAYES & CO.
A. H. HAYES..J. C. LARUE..S. F. WILSON..WM. WALKER.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1849.

NAVAL.—The United States razee Independence, Lieutenant Richard L. Page, commanding, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Wm. Bradford Shubrick, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 22d inst. She comes direct from Valparaiso, and made the passage in 63 days. The following is a list of her officers:

Commodore, Wm. Bradford Shubrick; Lieutenant Commanding, Richard L. Page; Fleet Surgeon, Baily Washington; Lieutenants, Charles Heywood, Montgomery Lewis, William Taylor Smith, Isaac N. Brown, Henry A. Wise, Samuel Marcy; Purser, Hugh W. Green; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Master, Wm. Downes Austin; First Lieutenant Marines, W. W. Russell; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Jackson; Passed Midshipmen, Alexander F. Warley, G. T. Donnelson, F. S. Commyns, Geo. A. Stevens, Rud English; Purser's Clerk, William W. Simons; Midshipmen, John R. Hamilton, Wm. Henry Smith, Ralph Chandler; Boatswain, John Mix; Gunner, Benjamin Bunke; Carpenter's Mate, William Morgan; Sailmaker's Mate, — Hutchins.

ANTICIPATED SUFFERING ON THE PLAINS.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express of the 1st inst., says: "It is estimated that between forty and sixty thousand animals (mules, oxen and horses) will be taken on the plains the present season, by the California adventurers. Thousands of this number will most certainly perish. The past winter having been unusually hard, stock is generally thin. The chilly days of the past month has greatly retarded the growth of the grass. No doubt the weather has been colder on the plains, and the grass less advanced than here. Poor animals, heavy loads and short grass will most certainly produce the cholera among the teams. Many companies will lose stock to such an amount that they will be compelled to leave both wagons and freight. We are informed that in 1847, about twelve hundred wagons attempted to cross the Rocky Mountains, on the Oregon route. So great a number of the animals perished, that many of the wagons were abandoned. This year, not less than ten thousand wagons will make the attempt, but hundreds will be abandoned. If the summer should be a cold one, (as the prospect now seems to be,) and grass is scarce, the road from our Western boundary to the gold region will be thoroughly marked with carcasses and bones of mules and oxen. Trouble and distress will certainly be the portion of thousands of the adventurers."

☞ The Presbyterian General Assembly (new school) is to hold its next session at Detroit, Mich. Of the proceedings of this body at Philadelphia, the North American says:

On slavery there was a very large number of overtures, one of which, from the Presbytery of Palestine, threatened to separate from the church unless something be done to relieve the church from the odium of slavery. All these papers call for the separation of the church from the evil and odium of slavery, and speak in strong terms of reprobation of the church having any connection with it. They were referred to a special committee of seven.

HEAVY ROBBERY—*Five Thousand Dollars in Bank Bills Stolen.*—In a telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Boston, May 22, we find the following account of a bank robbery:

"The Quincy Stone Bank, situated at Quincy, was robbed this morning of $5000 in bank bills. Before breakfast the Cashier went to the bank and distributed the money in the drawers and left. On returning at the time stated, he found that some one had entered the bank by removing a pane of glass and carried off the money. The bills were all of the Quincy Bank."

Appointments by the President.

Collectors of the Customs.—William R. Easton, Nantucket, Massachusetts, vice Charles W. Band, removed; Clemenger Bacon, Barnstable, Massachusetts, vice S. B. Phinney, removed; Samuel L. Thaxter, Fall River, Massachusetts, vice Phineas B. Leland, removed; William T. Russell, New Bedford, Massachusetts, vice Joseph T. Adams, removed; Jacob Richardson, Oswego, New York, vice George H. McWhorter, removed; Levi Allen, Buffalo, New York, vice Henry W. Rogers, removed; Wm. Bowden, Petersburg, Virginia, vice J. Travis Rosser, removed.

Surveyors of the Customs.—William T. Averill, Ipswich, Massachusetts, vice A. H. Wildes, removed; Philip J. Gray, Camden, New Jersey, vice Charles S. Garrett, removed; Henry Woods, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, vice John B. Guthrie, removed; William K. Bond, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice Patrick Collins, removed.

Postmasters.—Abraham Hendel, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Martin Pond, Montgomery, Alabama.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.—The following account of the considerations which influenced the new Federal appointments in Philadelphia, is given in a late address to his constituents by Mr. Levin, the representative in Congress from the 1st district:

The chairman then introduced Mr. L. C. Levin, who was greeted with three hearty cheers of welcome. The pleasurable demonstration having subsided, and the utmost quietness restored, Mr. Levin delivered an able and eloquent speech, which occupied one hour and thirty-five minutes. Owing to the dense mass of people, our table soon became literally besieged, and all attempts at taking full notes of the speech were vain. It was his intention to deliver a few remarks to his constituents, to whom he is responsible for all his political acts, without alluding to certain events respecting the appointments made by the Government of the United States; but inasmuch as a certain clique had been at work attempting to mislead the great body of the people, he felt constrained to give to the meeting all the facts which seemed to be desirable. Mr. L., in a strain of eloquent sarcasm, denounced the clique alluded to; and those of them who had figured in the advertising columns of newspapers, in making an attack on him, he alluded to personally, in such strains that induced rounds of laughter, and brought forth thunders of applause.

Mr. L. stated that in a very early period of the National Administration, General Taylor had adopted the single rule, that the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, must be a merchant, and one, too, who would receive the sanction of the mercantile community. This rule virtually excluded not only General Smith, but Charles Gilpin, the latter gentleman being a lawyer and not a merchant. Mr. L. then introduced the name of Charles S. Riche, but when he found that Mr. R. could not receive the appointment, the next course, the only and last course left him, was to exert himself for the man who would be willing to do the most for the Native American party. He had contended to the last moment for a Native American, when yielding to the influence of a better judgment, knowing that it met with the approval of his friends around him, he used what little influence he had for Mr. Lewis. He found Mr Lewis a man, in every respect, honest, capable, sustained by the entire mercantile community of Philadelphia; one who had expressed a willingness to do justice to the Native American party, and one who will do it. This part of his speech was frequently applauded.

Mr. Levin then alluded to Mr. White, (our gentlemanly and capable Postmaster,) in whom he also found the scholar and the gentleman, and one who will also do justice to the Native American party.

The speaker then summed up the list of appointments from the government, namely: William Shoemaker, Navy Agent, a long well-tried Native American; John W. Ashmead, another well-known Native American; Anthony E. Roberts, the Native American candidate for Congress in Lancaster county, a firm and devoted friend of the cause in the interior of the State, have been appointed. The whigs have also three appointments from government direct; so far equal. The distribution of the offices will be made as nearly equal as possible. What more could he do? But even in the distribution of the offices, some applicants will be disappointed; this was a source of regret to him, because he well knew thousands of Native Americans, every way entitled to share the burthens of these offices. But he was glad to know that Native Americans were not office-seekers, in the common acceptation of that word; he well knew that from motives of love of their native land, they would always be firmly united, ready to march up in solid column, to assert their rights at the ballot boxes, and keep their country free from the degradation of foreign influence. So far as he was concerned, in whatever rank he might be placed, he would willingly place his shoulder to the shoulder of his Native American companions, and engage with them in exterminating from our great, glorious, and blessed country all baneful foreign influence.

Mr. L. eloquently urged the Natives to stand by each other; the cause was as good now as ever—a brighter day had already dawned—the sun of Americanism has already appeared above the horizon—it proudly ascends to the zenith of glory, though it may be clouded at times, it will appear the brighter, and we shall all be reanimated under its revivifying and genial influence.

Mr. Kelly, who had gone onto Washington, from a meeting held at the Hall three or four weeks ago, related a little interview which took place between him and a member of the Cabinet, and he was well satisfied that the course pursued by Mr. Levin was so far as he heard and knew from personal observation, the best that could be done.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Condensed Decisions—NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1849.

Under Article 63 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court will not entertain jurisdiction of a case where a party has been adjudged, after conviction on a prosecution for selling liquor to slaves, under the Act of April 2, 1832, to pay a fine of $300, to forfeit any license or licenses he may hold under any authority of the State, and to be forever deprived of the right of obtaining and holding such licenses, and also to pay the costs of prosecution, and to be committed to jail until he satisfies such judgment, with the jail fees, or for a term not exceeding six months. The fine actually imposed must exceed $300. The forfeiture gives no jurisdiction of itself nor can it aid the deficiency of the fine in that respect.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA *vs.* A. MONASTERIS.....*Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans*....EUSTIS, C. J....Defendant appealed from a judgment below, by which he was, after conviction, sentenced for the offence of selling liquor to slaves to forfeit any license or licenses he may hold under any authority of the State, and to be forever deprived of the right of obtaining and holding any such licenses, and to pay a fine of $300, and the costs of prosecution, which fine and costs were to be paid into the hands of the Sheriff immediately in open Court after judgment, and in default thereof he was to be arrested and confined in prison until siad judgment be satisfied and the jail fees paid, or for a term not exceeding six months. The prosecution was under the Act of April 2, 1832. The Attorney General moved to dismiss the appeal, on the ground that the fine imposed does not *exceed* $300. After quoting Article 63 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court say: "The fine imposed is not of an amount sufficient to give this Court jurisdiction. The forfeiture gives no jurisdiction of itself, nor can it aid the deficiency of the fine in that respect. The costs, being matters of course after conviction, can have no such effect under the definite and positive limitation of the Constitution. Appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellant."

It is not improper for a Judge, in a criminal prosecution, to inform the Jury that the law officer of the State had informed him that no case had been made out on the part of the State, when the Judge also instructs the Jury that they are bound to examine and decide the case irrespective of the opinion of the prosecuting counsel and the prosecution has never been abandoned by the State.... The Jury are not bound by the opinions of medical men, who testify as witnesses, as to the cause of death of deceased persons, but should weigh their testimony like other evidence in the case.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA *vs.* WM. BAILY.....*Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans*....KING, J....Defendant was convicted of murder, and has appealed from the judgment rendered thereon. He asked for a reversal of the judgment on the grounds presented in his bill of exceptions, which were, *firstly*: that the Judge below having informed the jury that the Attorney General had privately informed him (the Judge) that no case had been made out by the State, he requested the Judge to instruct the jury that they were bound to acquit the prisoner, but the Judge instructed the jury that it was their duty to examine and decide upon the case irrespective of the opinion of the law officer of the State. *Secondly*: that he requested the Judge below to charge the jury that they were bound by the opinions of the medical men, who had been examined as witnesses, as to the cause of the death of the deceased, but the Judge charged that the testimony of the physicians was to be weighed like other evidence in the case. These grounds were held untenable and the judgment below was affirmed with costs. The Attorney General did not abandon the prosecution below, and the issue presented had necessarily to be decided by the jury according to their oaths.

Where debts are due by a succession in the city of New Orleans to a portion of the heirs, an action to recover the same from the other heirs, who have accepted the succession purely and simply, must be instituted in the District Court where such succession is opened and in course of administration. The Court seized with the succession has the same exclusive powers over it which formerly appertained to the Court of Probates. The Judiciary Act of 1846 has made no change in this respect.

ELIZABETH CLEMENT, TUTRIX OF THREE MINORS STORY, *vs.* HENRY CLEMENT STORY ET AL.....*Appeal from the Second District Court of New Orleans*....ROST, J....The plaintiff, as tutrix of the three minor children of the late Benjamin Story, sued the heirs of age, alleging that Mrs. Story died before their father; that her succession was settled in the then Court of Probates, and that to secure the payment of the portion coming to them from their mother's estate the father gave a mortgage in favor of the Judge of the Court of Probates on immovable property; that their father did not invest their funds on interest as he was bound to do, and that at his death he left, besides the petitioners three heirs of age, who have accepted the succession, purely and simply. The prayer is that the heirs of age be cited and ordered to render an account and be adjudged to pay them their portions with interest from Nov. 21, 1845, and that the mortgaged property be seized and sold.

Defendants excepted to the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the succession of Benjamin Story had been opened in the Fourth District Court, and the matters and things put at issue are now at issue and undecided between the same parties in the Fourth District Court, and also in the suit of Mrs. Mackie against the other heirs for a partition, and that the Fourth District Court is the only proper tribunal for the settlement of the succession of B. Story and all matters appertaining thereto.

These exceptions were sustained, the petition was dismissed and plaintiff appealed. *Per curiam*: "There is no error in the judgment. The succession of Mrs. Story has been finally settled and the claims of the plaintiffs are debts of the succession of their father to be settled in the action of partition, now pending before the Fourth District Court. * * * We do not understand that the Act of 1846 has repealed the former legislation. Within the limits of the city of New Orleans the parties interested may elect in which of the District Courts they will open a succession; but when one of the Courts has been seized with it, it has the same exclusive powers over it which appertained previously to the Courts of Probates." Judgment affirmed with costs.

JULIEN ARNAULD *vs.* THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.....*Appeal from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans*....ROST, J....This case turned upon facts. The judgment rejecting plaintiff's demand was affirmed with costs.

It is no objection to the validity of an indictment that several offences of the same nature, and upon which the same or a similar judgment may be given, are charged in different counts.....After a general verdict upon an indictment containing two such counts, a *nol. pros.* may be entered, on motion of the prosecuting officer, upon one count, and a judgment asked upon the other count....In cases not capital, it is discretionary with the Judge to permit the Jury to disperse, until he has delivered his charge to them.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA *vs.* C. MCDONALD AND GEORGE CROSBY.....*Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans*....KING, J....Defendant was tried upon an information, the first count of which charged him with larceny, and the second count with receiving stolen goods. After a general verdict of guilty, the Attorney General entered a *nol. pros.* upon the second count, and a judgment being given on the first count, defendant has appealed. He relied upon three grounds for a reversal of the judgment: 1. That the two offences were improperly charged in the same indictment. 2. That the Attorney-General was without authority to discontinue the prosecution upon one of the counts after verdict. 3. That the Jury were permitted to separate during the trial of the cause, which vitiated their verdict. It was held by the Supreme Court: 1. That it is no objection to the validity of an indictment that several offences of the same nature, and upon which the same or a similar judgment may be given, are charged in different counts. 2 Hale P. L. 173; 1 Chitty C. L. 253; Wharton C. L. 106; Rex *vs.* Galloway, Moody's Crown cases, 235; Wharton C. L. 108, and notes; 12 Wendell, 429; 8 Wendell, 210, 211. 2. The second ground was considered untenable under the ruling in the State *vs.* Barton, already decided, 4 Annual. 3. After the Jury were empannelled, and one witness sworn, the usual hour of adjournment, 3 P. M., arrived, and the Court adjourned until the following morning, permitting the Jury to disperse in the meantime. There is no complaint of misconduct on the part of the Jury. It was held that it was only in capital cases that Juries are not permitted to separate after being sworn. In cases not capital it is discretionary with the Judge to permit them to disperse, until he has delivered them his charge. 8 R. R. 558; Wharton C. L. 644....Judgment affirmed with costs.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA *vs.* L. B. HERNANDEZ ET AL.....*Appeal from the First District Court of New Orleans*....KING, J....Judgment affirmed with costs. Defendant was convicted and sentenced for counterfeiting silver coin in the State.

The sale of bills, or promissory notes, never in the actual possession of the Sheriff, is null and confers no title on the purchaser; and a purchaser who has paid the price of adjudication may recover it back from the seized debtor, or, in default, from the seizing creditor.

C. C. GAINES *vs.* THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF BALTIMORE ET AL.....*Appeal from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans*....EUSTIS, C. J.... Plaintiff seeks to recover back the sum of $1000 paid by him to the sheriff, on the first of August, 1843, under the following circumstances: The Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, under an alias *fi. fa.* issued on a judgment rendered in their favor against the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, sold all the right, title and interest of said Bank in and to any further dividend that might be declared in the estate of Wm. Kenner & Co. At that sale plaintiff became the purchaser, for the sum of $1000, and now sues the seizing creditor in that suit and the seized debtor, to recover it back, on the ground that the sale was null on account of informalities by which he failed to acquire a title to the debt sold. Judgment was rendered below for plaintiff, it being adjudged that execution should first issue against the Bank of the United States, and in case of no property being found, then execution to issue against the Merchants' Bank. From this judgment both banks have appealed.

The Supreme Court inferred that the Bank of the United States became the creditor of the estate of Wm. Kenner & Co., which was under the administration of a Syndic, in the ordinary course of its dealings, and was the holder of bills or notes of that firm on which the dividends declared had been duly credited. The sheriff never having had the title of this debt in his possession, the sale was held to be null. Trudeau *vs.* McVicar, 1 Ann. 426; C. P. 690 and 694; Fluker *vs.* Bullard, 2 Ann. 338; Galbraith *vs.* Snyder, 2 Ann. 492. The sale of a promissory note never in the actual possession of the Sheriff confers no title on the purchaser. So, to make a valid seizure of tangible property, the thing levied upon must be taken in actual possession by the officer. Offut *vs.* Monguit, 2 Ann. 765; Taylor *vs.* Stone, 2 Ann. 910. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

PROPOSED AMENDENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Mr. John W. King has published a "Memorial to the State Legislatures of the United States," recommending the following amendment to the Constitution. He gives twenty-two reasons for adopting it:

"*Article XIV.*—On some named day in the month of February, 1852, to be fixed by the act of Congress, the Clerk of the Senate of the United States for the time being, and every four years thereafter, should be required by law to prepare and have in readiness, a sufficient box of proper construction for a draft or lottery-box, and just as many ivory balls, as there shall be, for the time being, United States Senators duly qualified, all of precisely the same form and finish, except one which shall be blacked and marked *President of the United States*, and another shall be red and marked *Vice President of the United States*, and the whole balance to be white. On the day appointed by law, it should be made the duty of the Vice President, for the time being, to announce the hour for draft or lottery; when he shall take charge of the box, and in the presence of the whole Senate accurately count into it all the balls, when each member of the Senate present shall then be required by name and in succession, according to any rule of draft which may be established by a majority of the Senate, to take one ball from the box until the balls are exhausted, or the election declared by the Vice President in favor of the two Senators who shall respectively have drawn the balls marked President and Vice President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 1852; and should any qualified Senator be prevented from drawing, by bodily indisposition or unavoidable detention from the Senate, then, and in either case, the Vice President shall draw for them; before doing which, the name of the Senator he draws for is to be audibly announced to the whole Senate, so likewise the result of the draft in every and each case. When the election is concluded, it shall be made the duty of the Senate to announce the result to the House of Representatives, and to the President of United States."

ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION TO CHILI—*American Telescopes.*—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the outfit of the expedition, for which Congress made a liberal appropriation, for a series of astronomical observations in the Southern Hemisphere, is in rapid progress, and its projector, Lieut. Gilliss, and his assistants, will embark for Chili in the course of a few weeks. The purpose of this expedition is a new determination of the parallax of the planets, and consequently of their distance from the Sun, by simultaneous observations on the planets Venus and Mars, made at situations north and south of the Equator. At the instance of the Smithsonian Institution also, Lieut. Gilliss is to give attention to that most mysterious and interesting phenomena of terrestrial physics, the earthquake; and a pseismometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of the *earthquake*, has been ordered, at the expense of the institution. The preparations for this expedition, we are glad to observe, have led to a new triumph of American art, in the manufacture of telescopes. The amount ($5000) first appropriated by Congress not being sufficient to provide all the aids which the latest improvements in modern science could furnish, the Smithsonian Institution undertook to procure and loan to Lieut. Gilliss an achromatic telescope; to pay for which, however, Congress subsequently made an additional appropriation. The Intelligencer thus relates how this triumph in American art, above referred to, was brought about:

"Several importers of instruments positively refused to touch the order, unless at an advance beyond total costs altogether unreasonable, and Mr. Merz, the successor to Frauenhofer, wrote that it was absolutely impossible to make a nine-feet equatorial by the 20th of April. In this difficulty Mr. Henry Fitz, of New York, volunteered to make an object-glass, from Guinand's discs, of the same dimensions as the somewhat celebrated lens from Frauenhofer's establishment at the High School Observatory in Philadelphia, viz: 6½ inches clear aperture, and nine feet focal length, which should be compared side by side with that object-glass by the keenest-eyed astronomers of Philadelphia, and if it proved equal to it in performance, he should charge for it only the cost of a similar lens at Munich, (about $500,) otherwise the Smithsonian Institution should have the use of it, *free of charge*, until another could be procured from Germany. And Mr. Wm. S. Young, of Philadelphia, having already made two equatorial stands of the same size, guarantied to furnish the mounting within the period stated."

Lieut. Gilliss gave the order, and the verdict of the astronomical umpires, in a letter of May 1st, from E. Otis Kendall, Director of the High School Observatory, is to the following effect:

"It is my opinion that Mr. Fitz has fully accomplished all he undertook to perform. From this trial I am unable to pronounce which is the better glass—the Frauenhofer doing nothing which was not equally well done by the Fitz glass. * * * Between this and one you might order from Merz, the chances would be decidedly in favor of the former."

CANADA—*Seat of Government—Riot at a Fire.*—A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Montreal, May 21, says:

"On Saturday last the questions whether it would be expedient to remove the seat of Government of the two Canadas from this city, and to hold the sittings of the United Parliament, for the future, alternately at Toronto and Quebec, four years in each place, were debated in the Assembly. An address was voted to the Governor General, by a majority of five, in favor of said removal to Toronto and Quebec....There were riotous proceedings at a fire last Friday evening. The mob pelted a small body of the city police. No damage was done. The city is perfectly quiet."

MAIL FOR CALIFORNIA.—Postage for a single letter, 12½ cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, to be pre-paid; and 40 cents to California ports, pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender; newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents, inland postage added.

CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.

All New Materials of the Latest Style

☞ The proprietors of the "*Daily Crescent*" would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added an extensive JOB OFFICE to their establishment—and are now prepared to execute all kinds of printing *on the most favorable terms*, viz:

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS; CIRCULARS; LAWYER'S BRIEFS; BILLS OF LADING; DRAY RECEIPTS; CARDS; POSTERS; STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c., &c., in every style.

All their materials—Type, Presses, etc.—are entirely new, and the very latest improvements, which will enable them to execute their work in a manner not to be surpassed in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a sure guaranty of their excellence—the type is from the well known foundry of Messrs. George Bruce & Co. and John T. White, and have been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants of this city.

CHARLES STOUGHTON,
Family Grocer.... No. 94 *CAMP Street*,
KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Choice FAMILY GROCERIES. ☞ Goods delivered free of charge. ap16

COLT'S REPEATING CARBINES.
JUST received, a few of COLT'S (Six Shooting) RIFLES or CARBINES, with all the necessary implements—i. e., Cap Primer, Powder Flask, Moulds for Bullets, Shoulder Straps. They are well adapted to the wants of adventurers to California; which are offered for sale by
my11 1m N. GRADNER SMITH, 89 Gravier st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 kegs, at 15c. per lb
HERRING and CODFISH—300 boxes. Cedar Tubs, CLOTHES LINES—100 doz. Scrubbing Brushes, 50 doz. SEGARS—1,000,000. TOBACCO—100 packages. WESTERN BUTTER—500 kegs, low, for export.
For sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
my23 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
JUST received by the subscribers a supply of COLT'S REVOLVERS and U. S. YAUGER RIFLES. Also—Genuine Derringer Pistols, Rifled Belt Pistols, short and heavy Double Guns, Bowie Knives, Pocket Compasses, Percussion Caps, Drinking Flasks, Bullet Pouches, Pistol Belts, etc. etc.
For sale by
mh10 HYDE & GOODRICH, 15 Chartres st.

CLOTHING....CLOTHING.
RETAIL STOCK ARRIVED!
M. BARNETT, No. 13 CAMP STREET, has just received per ships Galena, Quebec and Memphis, a large and well assorted stock of fine SUMMER CLOTHING, made expressly for the retail city trade:
Super. Black French Merino Dress and Frock Coats;
Fine Drap d'Ete d'Orsay Coats and Sacs;
Cashmerette and Tweed Sacs, all colors;
Cashmerette Paletots and d'Orsay Coats, all colors;
Plain Linen, Plaid Linen and Nankeen Sacs;
Super. Fancy Grass Sac and d'Orsay Coats;
Fancy and Black English Merino do. do.;
Black and Fancy French Merino Pants;
Superfine Drap d'Ete Pants;
White, Brown and Fancy Linen Drill Pants;
India Nankeen and English Merino Pants;
White and Fancy Linen Vests;
Fine Black Satin and Fancy Vests;
Super. Plain, Figured and Embroidered White Marseille Vests, etc., etc. [my9 tjel7] M. BARNETT, 13 Camp st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS
At the NEW YORK STORE, 168 Poydras street.
PRINTED Muslins, fast colors and beautiful patterns, at 12½c. per yard, same as selling at the cheap stores at 15 to 20c.; Scotch Ginghams, 12½c.; 2 cases Swiss Muslins, 5-4 wide, at 30c. per yard, usually sold at 50c.; French Damask Curtain Stuff, at 30c.; Turkey Red do. at 10c.; 100 doz. Gents' large size Linen Cambric Handk'fs, new style, at $4 50 per dozen, worth the same money in any store; Fancy and Plain Musquito Netting, at 8c., same quality can not be bought for less than 10c. in the city; 6 cases Irish Linens, by the large or small quantity, at less than wholesale prices; Pure Linen at 20c. per yard, and upwards; Undressed Family Linen at 35c., as good as can be bought for 50c. Buyers can test the truth of the above assertions, by comparing samples. Also, a full variety of the newest and richest styles of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, equally low. The subscriber would remark that it is not the practice of this establishment to offer a few leading articles very cheap, with a view of obtaining exorbitant profits on other goods. Which facilities unsurpassed for receiving goods from the North at the lowest rates—an active and increasing business, unaffected by cholera or hard times—a saving per diem of from fifteen to twenty dollars in rent and expenses—he can afford to sell cheap. Heavy expenses must be met by enormous profits. New Yorkers are especially invited to call; they will be reminded of the cheap establishments in Grand and Catherine streets.
mh12 R. BROWN 168 Poydras st.

THOMAS BRADY,
21 - - - CHARTRES STREET - - - 21
DRY GOODS.
FRESH ARRIVALS, during the past two weeks, of large purchases of FANCY and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, enables us to offer a selection from a Stock replete with Seasonable Novelties.
Plain blue SILK TISSUES;
Plain mode colored Tissues—all shades;
Plain Mazarine blue, pink, sky and mode BAREGES
Elegantly printed Silk Tissues;
Satin plaid and striped Silk Tissues;
3000 yards fine printed Tissues—35c. a yard;
Fine, fast color French Jaconets—25c. a yard;
3 cases improved Swiss Jaconets—12c. a yard;
Embroidered Swiss Muslins;
Satin striped printed French Jaconets;
Foulard Silks; Grenadine and Hernani Silks;
Very rich high lustred Camelcon Silks;
Heavy black, watered and striped Silks;
Detached black Gros de Tyron;
Yard wide high lustred Mattioni;
Plain and changeable Polka spot, rich Lustre;
34-inch French black Levantine;
Plain black Manchester and Spitalfields Ducapes;
Rich velouti cord Jacquard loom chene Silks, quite new;
Printed Hernani Silks;

Printed Grenadines and Rich Figured Tissue Silks
Together with every New Material and Design in
Fancy Dress Goods.
Six boxes Silk Mantillas, all New Shapes:
Comprising plain, black, high lustre, Mattioni Silk, Velvet Apleque Sprigs, and Embroidered rich Cameleon and Royal purple, sea green and Waterloo blue. These Goods are the *latest Parisian Patterns.*
Black Lace square and demi-square SHAWLS;
Black Lace Scarfs and Lappets;
Wide black Laces for CAPES;
Wide and narrow Trimming Laces;
Rich Lace Capes and Valenciennes COLLARS;
Embroidered Collars; Meehlin Laces;
English Thread Laces and Edgings;
Valenciennes Laces and Edgings; White Lace Dresses
Children's Embroidered Robes;
Sprigged Nets, very fine for Capes;
White and col'd Thulle; white and col'd Illusions;
White and col'd Tarlatans; figured Bobinets;
White, black and col'd Crapes and Areophanes;

White and Black Lace Veils.
White and black demi Lace Veils;
Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Thread Gloves;
Bonnet Ribbons, Belt Ribbons, Neck Ribbons;
Pearl Silk Hose, White Cotton Hose;
Patent fast black Cotton Hose;
Slate Cotton Hose, Merino Cotton Hose;
Silk Fringes and Buttons;
Colored Silk Trimming Laces;
Swiss Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Cambric Muslins;
Checked and striped Jaconet and Swiss Muslins;
Bishop Lawns, Nainsooks, Linen Lawns;
Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS;
Hem-stitched and Riviere Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered and Lace do.;
Green and blue BAREGE, for Veils;
Cambric Dimity, Hair Cord Dimity;
Silk Handkerchiefs, Printed Cotton do., Madras do.;
Toile du Nord, plain and plaided;
Solid Check GINGHAMS;
Earlstown and French Ginghams;

French, English and American Calicoes.
Furniture Calicoes, Fine English Calicoes;
Turkey Red TWILLS;
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 pure Linen Barnsley SHEETINGS;
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 super double Hambro' DAMASKS;
5-8, 3-4, 7-8 double Damask NAPKINS;
Huckaback Towels, Scotch and Russia DIAPERS;
Pillow Case Linens, 9-8 Window Hollands;
Crash, Bemlops;
Colored and white Toilet QUILTS;
Lancaster Quilts, all sizes;
Bleached and unbleached DOMESTICS;
6-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Cotton SHEETINGS;
Marlborough Stripes, York Denims, Twill Jeans;
Cottonades, Furniture Fringes;
Damasks, Linen and Cotton Mosquito NETTING;
Bobinet Mosquito Netting.

Chinese Manufactures.
Two cartons REAL CHINA CRAPES for Dresses!
Richly Embroidered China Crape SHAWLS;
Curiously carved Chinese IVORY FANS;
Richly printed Feather Fans, pearl handles;
Plain white and black Feather Fans;
Silk Embroidered Chinese SCREENS;
Gold and Silver Paper Fans;
1000 Butterfly Fans, 5 cents each
my12 1m THOMAS BRADY, 21 Chartres st.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!
J. & D. WRIGHT & CO'S Patent Wood and Coal Stoves; Air-tight Stoves, most improved patterns, suitable for Halls, Bar-rooms, Churches, etc.;
Fancy high Coal Stoves, for Bar-rooms, etc.;
Common Stoves; nine and ten-plate Stoves;
Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal;
Furnaces; Copper and Brass Preserve Kettles, different sizes;
Copper Liquor Pumps; Tin Pumps;
Oliver Moon's Patent Well Pumps.
—ALSO—
A very general assortment of Cooking Utensils and Kitchen Furniture, of Copper, Iron and Tin Ware;
Brass and Britannia Lamps and Candlesticks;
Brass, Britannia and Japanned Spittoons;
Deed and Cash Boxes, Tumbler Drainers;
Hall and Steamboat Lamps, of different sizes;
Britannia Tea and Coffee-Pots
Britannia Soup Tureens, of different sizes;
Dish Covers; Copper and Tin Measures;
Copper, Iron and Tin Tea-Kettles
Buck & McGran's Patent Cooking Stoves;
Church's Philadelphia Coal Stoves.
—ALSO—
My Own Patent D Stoves, on the most improved plan, to burn wood or coal; Cooking Ranges
American Air tight Cooking Stoves, for wood or coal, on the most improved plan;
Rotary Ranges, for wood or coal, of different sizes;
Ship Cabooses, of different sizes and patterns;
English Steak Dishes, Covers and Stands;
Cake Moulds; Oyster Gridirons; Oyster Stewpans, etc., etc.
ja8 1y M. H. DEVEREUX, 26 Tchoupitoulas st.

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MAGUIRE'S DAGUERREOTYPE.
J. M. would respectfully return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he first had the honor of introducing the DAGUERREOTYPE into New Orleans, five years ago, during which time he has taken more portraits than any other person in the world. His specimens were exhibited at the Fair, in competition with others taken by the best operator from New York, and he was awarded the First Premium. No specimens exhibited at his establishment but those taken by himself. J. M. assures the public that his portraits will continue to be what they always have been—the BEST. His long experience, and constant practice are the best inducements to persons desirous of instruction in the beautiful art. Genuine Voigtlander Cameras $7 per cent, cheaper than any in the city; all other articles the same. Plates at 62 per dozen; Scovill's No. 1 for $3 25—guaranted the best plates made in the United States; Cases $2 75 and $3 50; New York Cameras at $18.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended
☞ Entrance No. 5 CAMP street.

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DENTAL NOTICE.
B. F. SMITH, *DENTIST*, begs leave to assure his friends and the public that he has not left, and does not intend to leave, the city. He may still be consulted at his *Old Office*, at the Corner of *Lafayette Square and St. Charles street.* mh24 tf

DR. MENSING, Dental Surgeon,
HAVING returned to the city of New Orleans from his tour in the North and East, is prepared to perform all operations appertaining to the TEETH; and has become acquainted with the best mode of operating approved by the College of Dental Surgeons of Baltimore, Md. His price for operations are in proportion to suit the times. a16 tf

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IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE, by Dr. MENSING'S *TOOTH-ACHE ELIXIR*, or no charge. ☞ Office No. 53 Baronne street, 4th door above Common st.

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THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of very superior Gold and Silver Watches, with Hunting Cases, of M. L. Tobias, Rockell and other superior makers; also, Fine *London Duplex Watches*, rich Jewelry, of the latest styles, comprising Fine Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ladies' Bracelets, Necklaces, Breast Pins, Gold Pencil Cases, Finger Rings, &c. Also, a great variety of FANCY GOODS, selected by one of the firm in the European markets, consisting of Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, fine Fans, Reticules and other fancy articles. Also, fine Scissors and Needles Table Knives and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Military Goods, &c., &c., for sale at moderate prices, by
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